

Suspect held in Aqaba killing

AQABA (I.T.) — A suspect has been arrested in the murder of an eight-year-old girl whose body was found in an abandoned building here, Colonel Fadi Al Debbasi, police director in Aqaba, said. He said investigations launched immediately after the body had been found, led to the arrest of the suspect, Col. Debbasi, who declined to identify the public prosecutor and that the murder weapon had been seized. Reports had said that the body of the girl, identified only as M.F.T. and a non-Jordanian, was found in the iron box left in a movie house. The girl had sustained several wounds in the head, face and neck. The child was food for her rabbits when she was attacked, the report said. The reports, which did not indicate if the girl was sexually assaulted, said that the body was sent to Amman for autopsy.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جordan Times يومية ساسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية - الرأي

Volume 17 Number 5331

AMMAN TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1993 THUL HIJEH 25, 1413

Price: 150 Fils

18th Jordanian party licensed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Interior Monday granted legalisation for Al Watan (Homeland) Party. A ministry announcement said the new party was licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Political Parties Law and National Charter. With this party, the number of licensed parties in the Kingdom rises to 18. Party leader Akef Al Fayez told the Jordan Times that the number of the party's founding members currently stands at 152. Mr. Fayez said party spokesman Hakan Khar will hold a press conference within the coming few days to give an outline on the new party's principles and goals.

Rao in Oman

MUSCAT (AP) — Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao discussed with Sultan Qaboos Monday ways of strengthening economic and political ties between their countries. The meeting was attended by Omani officials and the delegation accompanying the Indian leader, who arrived earlier in the day on a two-day visit to the sultanate to promote India's drive for foreign investment. It is the first visit by an Indian prime minister since the late Rajiv Gandhi attended national celebrations in 1985.

Ruth Ginsburg named to U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AFP) — President Bill Clinton Monday ended a three-month search to fill his first Supreme Court vacancy by naming Ruth Ginsburg, a federal appeals court judge regarded as a moderate. "This person is a nominee of immense character," Mr. Clinton said as he made the announcement outside the White House. He also described Mr. Ginsburg, 60, as a "path-breaking attorney." Ms. Ginsburg is the first Supreme Court justice nominated by a Democratic president since Lyndon Johnson appointed the late Thurgood Marshall.

Four killed in Kabul rocketing

ISLAMABAD (R) — Renegade Afghan's fighters fired rockets into Kabul Monday, killing four people and injuring six, the official Kabul Radio said. Seven missiles fired from southwest of the Afghan capital landed in several residential districts also causing extensive damage to property, said the broadcast. The attackers were repulsed, the radio said. It did not say who had fired the missiles but accused Hezb-e-Wahdat party of minority Shiite Muslims of attacking some government positions in southern Kabul.

Abu Dhabi lands spot on BCCI panel

LONDON (AP) — Abu Dhabi's investment authority has been elected to liquidation committee working to repay creditors of the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce (BCCI), it was announced Monday. Many creditors have said Abu Dhabi, the largest shareholders of BCCI when it was closed by banking regulators nearly two years ago, should not be on the committee, chosen in a vote by creditors last month. Some believe Abu Dhabi helped cover up wrongdoing at the bank, although the oil-rich state has portrayed itself a money-losing victim in the BCCI.

Peace at any price? no, a lower price

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said on Monday it had cut the cost of its Middle East peacemaking by shrinking its delegation, taking away its air force plane and trimming daily allowances. Israeli spokesman Gad Ben-Ari said the team, reduced by about a third, was taking an El Al commercial flight to the 10th round of negotiations starting in Washington Tuesday. Mr. Ben-Ari said taxpayers would save \$250,000 this round. Israel was expecting more and longer peace rounds, he said. "We think it is wiser to cut expenses now realising that it is just something that will end tomorrow." State comptroller Meir Ben-Porat criticised the government in a report in April over the cost of flying an Israeli air force plane to previous peace rounds.

Rabin talks tough on eve of bilaterals

'No complete withdrawal from Golan'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin ruled out a total withdrawal from the Golan Heights even in exchange for full peace with Syria on the eve of the resumption Tuesday of Middle East peace talks.

"I have already told the Syrians that they won't get back all the Golan," Mr. Rabin said Monday in response to a question by opposition Likud bloc leader Benjamin Netanyahu on whether Israel would evacuate the strategic plateau.

Negotiations with Damascus remain stuck on its demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan and on Israel's insistence that Syria define the kind of peace it wants.

Mr. Rabin told reporters after a parliamentary foreign affairs and defence commission meeting that the United States should play the role of full partner when the 10th round of Arab-Israeli talks begins Tuesday.

"No agreement has been reached to date in the Middle East without the Americans," he said.

He said that "conceptual differences" existed between Israel and the Palestinians, namely over Israel's insistence on keeping control of "security" in the occupied territories during a five-year interim period of self-rule.

At the committee meeting, Mr.

Rabin also said he envisaged no gesture to Palestinians. "We are not ready for gestures. The period of confidence-building measures is over," the official quoted him as saying.

In a speech on Sunday, Mr.

Rabin voiced doubts about prospects of a breakthrough with the Palestinians. But on Monday he told reporters he still hoped for a joint communiqué listing agreed principles.

"It will give us the basis to start to think about implementing this agreement into the reality, preferably first in Gaza Strip and then after gaining some experience to move to (the West Bank)," Mr. Rabin said.

Washington, key broker in the talks, tried at the end of the last round to forge a joint Israeli-Palestinian statement of agreed principles, Palestinians rejected it as mainly reflecting Israeli needs.

Analysts in Washington said the United States may have to lean on both Arabs and Israelis to elicit concessions that would ensure progress in the talks.

In Damascus, the official Syria Times newspaper said on Monday that Washington's role must be fair and honest to avoid having the talks end in "failure and frustration."

Another Syrian paper said breakthrough was possible at this week's talks if the United States pushed Israel.

At the committee meeting, Mr.

"The U.S. administration which announced its commitment to the role of the full partner should play this role honestly and without bias. This would put the 10th round on the way of achieving tangible results," Al Baath said.

In Washington, chief Israeli negotiator Ehud Rubinsteiin said the next move in the peace talks is up to the Arabs.

Israel has already made "concessions" and made substantial efforts to bring about a peace agreement and now it was up to the Arabs to respond, Mr. Rubinsteiin said after arriving in Washington Monday.

He expressed hope that the Israelis and the Palestinians could at least sign a declaration of common principles during this 10th round of negotiations and said that Israel had already demonstrated flexibility on that question.

Mr. Rubinsteiin did not divulge any new Israeli proposals and he denied reports that Israel was holding secret talks with the Palestinians about setting up three zones under Palestinian authority in the West Bank and Gaza.

(According to U.S. and Arab sources in Washington, the secret meetings have been going on in Norway since mid-May between the Americans, Israelis and Palestinians).

Jordan calls for reaffirmation and practice of indivisibility of human rights

VIENNA (Petra) — Jordan Monday called on the international community to reaffirm the indivisibility of all human rights, saying civil and political rights should go hand in hand with economic, social and cultural rights.

Addressing an international conference on human rights which opened here Monday, (see story below), His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan pointed out human rights were based on two fundamental principles — "the universality of human rights and the indivisibility of all rights."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

Human rights forum opens with strong U.N., U.S. calls

Ban on Dalai Lama sparks Nobel laureates' boycott

Combined agency despatches

VIENNA — A U.N. human rights conference starting Monday was marred by the boycott of 13 Nobel peace laureates protesting a ban on the Dalai Lama.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali and Austrian officials opening the World Conference on Human Rights stressed the need to reaffirm the universality of human rights and to fight political and racial discrimination.

They did not refer to the 13 Nobel Peace Prize winners, who had been invited by the Austrian government and were expected to attend the opening ceremony as guests of the government.

The conference, attended by foreign ministers from at least 160 countries, is the first of its kind in 25 years. U.N. organisers concede, however, that growing human rights complaints have dimmed hopes of a new era of freedom after the cold war.

Ibrahim Fall, the conference secretary-general, said last week the Dalai Lama, also a Nobel laureate, would not be allowed to enter the conference following a protest from China.

The exiled Tibetan spiritual leader was to address a forum of human rights activists about violations in Tibet, which is under

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

"We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the

implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

"A global consensus on hu-

man rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said:

Middle East News

Husseini expects Gulf tour to result in aid

By Suleiman Al Khalidi
Reuter

AMMAN — Palestinian chief negotiator Faisal Husseini said he believed a ground-breaking visit to Gulf Arab states would soon result in financial aid.

Mr. Husseini told Reuters he and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials discussed renewed aid to the Palestinians on their tour of some Gulf states, which included the first high-level visit to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar since the Gulf crisis over Kuwait.

"The atmosphere of our tour was very healthy and full of promise and I believe the financial results of it will crystallise in the coming few weeks," he said in an interview Sunday.

Mr. Husseini is overall head of the Palestinian team negotiating with Israel. He did not elaborate on the fence-mending tour.

The PLO has been virtually paralysed by a financial crisis caused by suspension of vital aid from rich Gulf Arab states angered by its pro-Iraqi policy in the Gulf crisis over Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. It is trying hard to normalise ties with the former

donors.

Mr. Husseini said responsibility for easing the financial plight of the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories did not rest only with wealthy Arab states.

"The suffocating economic conditions people in the territories are living under not just the responsibility of Arabs... there is an international responsibility too to help us in building the infrastructure of the Palestinian economy to pave for an independent state," he added.

He said there was a pledge of unspecified Arab aid for housing in the occupied territories. Increased aid from the United States and international donors was also in the pipeline.

Mr. Husseini said Palestinians should use Israel's closure of the occupied territories to consolidate a gradual economic independence from the Jewish state that was beginning to take shape.

Israel sealed off the nearly two million Palestinians of the occupied territories in late March for "security" reasons, cutting off thousands of Arab workers from jobs in Israel.

"Dealing with the closure... as



Faisal Husseini

painful as it is in the short term is not through cancelling it and linking ourselves again with Israel but through working towards building our new infrastructure," he said.

"Our economic divorce from the Israeli economy is now facilitated by the closure of the territories and one of our objectives now is to use this closure to consolidate this divorce," he added.

Palestinians are working to disengage sweeping economic and trade links developed with Israel during 25 years of occupation as part of their efforts to set up a future independent state under a three-year interim self-rule plan.

U.N. team warns Iraq over cameras

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A U.N. weapons inspector Monday described as "very serious" Iraq's foot-dragging over the installation of surveillance cameras at two ballistic missile plants.

A four-man team of ballistics experts headed by Russian Nikita Smidovich has postponed its departure from Iraq until the authorities allow them to install the cameras in the plants at Yawm Al Azim and Rafah near Baghdad.

The inspectors will use the cameras as part of U.N. efforts to prevent Iraq resuming its missile programme.

"Unfortunately, we haven't heard anything from the Iraqi side today concerning the installation of these cameras," Mr. Smidovich said.

"Continuous delay in this matter is a very serious business."

The team arrived on June 4 but postponed its departure Friday because Iraq had still not allowed them to set up the cameras.

Mr. Smidovich said he expected "some reaction from the

Security Council and I think Iraq should realise that it is a very serious matter."

He added that post-Gulf war Security Council resolutions on disarming Iraq "do not provide for such a delay" and Iraq is "under mandate to immediately accept the installation."

He hoped that Iraq would give a "positive response" very soon.

The cameras would be the responsibility of a U.N. team which is permanently based in Iraq, he added.

The United Nations ordered the destruction of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction after Iraqi occupation forces were ejected from Kuwait in the Gulf war of January-February 1991.

Iraq is not allowed to have missiles with a range of more than 150 kilometres.

Iraq has asked the U.N. to delay the camera installation, saying it wants an overall discussion of weapons control and the two cameras would be one of the topic discussed.

EXCELLENT JOB OPPORTUNITY BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER

A leading diversified company is seeking a biomedical engineer with strong background in sales and marketing of medical products.

Minimum qualifications:

Qualified applicants are:

1. Jordanian holders of masters or higher degrees in biomedical engineering with minors in business administration from accredited universities, preferably from the U.K. or the USA.
2. Self-motivated with good communication skills.
3. Track record of minimum 5 years of experience in sales/marketing of medical products.
4. Fluency in English and Arabic with strong written skills.
5. Computer skills are a must.

Qualified applicants should send detailed resumes in English or Arabic along with a recent photo quoting this ad to:

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER JOB
Personnel Office
P.o.Box 93
Amman - Jordan

All applications will be handled with strict confidentiality.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00	Omnicinco	Anglican Church Tel: 630851. Tel: 628543.
19:00	Magry	Armenian Catholic Church Tel: 771331.
19:15	News in French	Armenian Orthodox Church Tel: 775261.
19:30	Ummah	St. Ephraim Church Tel: 771751.
20:00	New in Arabic	Assyrian International Church Tel: 625252.
20:30	Beats About	Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel: 624328.
21:10	Fals Arrest	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Tel: 623624. 654932.
22:00	News in English	Church of the Nazarene Tel: 675691.
22:20	Feature Film "Save The Tiger"	Church of the Redeemer Tel: 638520.

PRAYER TIMES

Tel: 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel: 637785.

St. Joseph Church Tel: 624590.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Temperatures will be around its annual average, winds will be north-westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba winds will be northerly and seas calm.

Min/Max. Temp.

Amman 17 / 31

Aqaba 33 / 36

Desert 16 / 36

Jordan Valley 19 / 35

Yesterdays high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 11 per cent.

CHURCHES

Anglican Church Tel: 630851. Tel: 628543.

Armenian Catholic Church Tel: 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel: 775261.

St. Ephraim Church Tel: 771751.

Assyrian International Church Tel: 625252.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel: 624328.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Tel: 623624. 654932.

Church of the Nazarene Tel: 675691.

Church of the Redeemer Tel: 638520.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Joseph Church Tel: 624590.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637785.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifield, Tel: 810740

Temple Church Tel: 661757.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 622366.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 623541.

Church of the Assumption Tel: 637440.



WEDDING ANNIVERSARY: Today marks the 15th wedding anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor. The King and the Queen, who were married in 1978, have four children: Their Royal Highnesses Prince Hamzeh born in 1980, Prince Hashem born in 1981, Princess Iman born in 1983 and Princess Raya born in 1986.

Professors to draft course on 'Jerusalem studies'

By Saassan Ghosheh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Professors representing Jordanian and Palestinian universities concurred Saturday that a "Jerusalem studies" course should become a requirement at institutions of higher education in both countries, partly as a response to Israel's claim over the holy city.

In a meeting held at the Jerusalem Open University, Kamel Al Assali, member of the Jerusalem Day Committee, said Arab countries have not given Jerusalem the attention it deserves; more studies and research need to be conducted on the history, society, culture, architecture, literature, economy and politics of the city.

The Zionist enemy has distorted the history of Jerusalem," Dr. Assali maintained. Thus, he added, Arabs need to carry out more research about the city in order to clarify the inaccurate information being disseminated.

In addition to conducting research, the proposed centre would contain a library and would produce films about the holy city to increase public awareness on all aspects of Jerusalem.

Difficulties arose over financial requirements of the centre. But after receiving an offer from the Jerusalem Open University to allocate space for it, professors became more optimistic and a committee was formed to draft the charter of the centre and to look for alternative methods of funding.

The work of the committee will be presented to the rest of the participants in the meeting no later than September 15.

U.N. to return 20,000 compensation applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Committee on Compensation for those who sustained losses from the Gulf crisis has returned 20,000 applications to Jordan for technical errors.

The announcement was made during a special seminar held by the society grouping representatives of Jordanian people who

suffered losses in the crisis that followed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

Yahya Otaibi, president of the society, said the Jordanian government has now reached an understanding with the U.N. committee to return the applications to the United Nations.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent visits army chief

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ben Al Hussein, the Regent, Monday visited the general headquarters of the Armed Forces where he met with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lieutenant-General Abdul Hafez Mirai Al Kaabieh. Prince Faisal was accompanied on the visit by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid.

Sheep for export to be tested

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Kamal Monday decided that female sheep exported abroad should undergo laboratory tests to ensure that they are free of communicable diseases. Results of the tests should be enclosed with other papers given to sheep exporters, provided that the exporters pay for the costs of the tests. Also Monday, Dr. Kamal met with the president and members of the board of the Jordan Veterinary Association and discussed with them scopes of cooperation between the ministry and the association.

Officials claim headway made in stemming smuggling

By John Halaby
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Jordanian customs authorities, in concert with neighbouring countries, have made significant headway in combating smuggling of foreign cigarettes, electronic equipment and automobile spare parts, officials said Monday.

Mohammad Abdul Mohsen, head of anti-smuggling operations at the Ministry of Finance and Customs, said inspection measures at the Kingdom's borders with Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia were increased.

He said all incoming travellers and vehicles were subject to stringent checks.

"Over the last few weeks, we have really managed to set up an effective mechanism against smuggling," Mr. Mohsen told the

Associated Press.

Jordan already had reported success in checking smuggling of arms from Iraq following the Gulf war over Kuwait in 1991, when Baghdad dismantled more than half of its 1 million-strong popular army, a reserve force.

Light weapons that were in the possession of popular army members flooded Jordan immediately after the war, but a government crackdown and strict licensing since January have largely contained the problem, security sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Gold smuggling from Iraq was another problem, but sources described as a one-time operation a 10-day smuggling of 590 pounds of Iraqi gold worth \$3 million in April.

The bullion, carried by Iraqi merchants and sold to private

Jordanian dealers, cleared the Iraqi borders under a special permission by the Presidential Palace in Baghdad, according to the source.

The proceeds went to replenish the dwindling cash reserves of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's government.

Jordan, which was once accused of busting the international sanctions against Iraq, now closely monitors the flow of goods into its eastern neighbour and permits only shipments approved by the United Nations.

The sanctions were imposed following Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Smuggling of Lebanese-origin drugs through Syria and Jordan to the Gulf states has also mostly dried up after the Damascus government, coming under intense U.S. pressure, imposed tighter

controls on its border with Lebanon and destroyed large poppy fields in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, security sources said.

Market sources said Jordan's stepped-up drive to check contraband merchandise had led to acute shortages of foreign-made cigarettes in Jordan and boosted the prices of smuggled video and audio recorders and television sets, which used to be sold at around 70 to 80 per cent of the market prices.

The government, which levies almost 300 per cent customs duties on imported cigarettes and electronic goods, estimates that it loses more than \$50 million in revenues every year because of smuggling.

Mr. Mohsen, the anti-smuggling head, noted that the drive would not have been successful without parallel measures

on the other sides of Jordan's long desert borders with Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

He said the number of border patrols equipped with "some of the most advanced communication equipment and vehicles" was increased. Four-man mobile and foot patrols were supported from the air by helicopters, he added.

Mr. Mohsen said customs inspectors seized more than 35,000 cartons of foreign cigarettes with a street value of half a million dinars in the last few weeks, 30,000 of them in one operation alone near the Syrian-Jordanian border.

"We also intercepted a significant quantity of automobile spare parts," which bring in lucrative profits in the Jordanian market, he said.

Tankers ferrying Iraqi oil to Jordan were also found to be

carrying smuggled cigarettes and the authorities at the Iraqi-Jordanian border at Trebil in the northeast of the Kingdom now "inspect every vehicle from top to bottom" before allowing them in.

Mr. Mohsen attributed part of the success of his department's drive to cooperation from Syria, which is waging a campaign of its own to stamp out smuggling from Lebanon.

The Lebanese government of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, who took power last year, has eliminated at least nine militia-run ports that had sprung up during 15 years of civil war.

Syria, which maintains up to 30,000 soldiers in Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League mandate, is trying to control smuggling from

Ministry, U.N. offices plan for 1995 women's conference in Peking

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's participation in world conferences on women came under discussion here Monday by Social Development Minister Mohammad Al Sqour and representatives of two United Nations regional offices based in Amman.

An international conference on women has been slated for 1995 in Peking and a preparatory meeting for that event is scheduled to be held in Cairo in December this year.

The minister discussed Jordanian women's participation in the two parleys at a meeting with the representatives of the Economic

and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCAWA) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Also discussed was the prospect of designing programmes to train women from countries in the region to help promote agricultural activities.

Dr. Sqour suggested that such training can take place at the Amman-based Regional Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Noting that development, economic and political issues were inter-related, the minister said women should be given their full

role in comprehensive development, which in turn can contribute to ending backwardness, unemployment and poverty.

Later Dr. Sqour chaired a meeting in his office for directors of social development departments in various governorates and urged them to adopt decentralised systems and cut on routine activities which tend to obstruct services.

He said plans are being made to upgrade the skills of employees at the ministry and in the governorates on following up and supervising the implementation of ministry projects.

Pakistani foundation calls for help for Central Asia's Islamic Republics

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of the Foundation for Research in Peace and National Development in Pakistan, Mirza Islam Beg, Monday called on Islamic nations to extend meaningful help to Islamic republics of Central Asia.

In a lecture at the Royal War College General Beg said that in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet empire, these republics have found themselves living in difficult economic and political situations which will continue unless external help is forthcoming.

External forces are striving to

keep Afghanistan in turmoil and separating the Islamic republics from the rest of the Islamic world, added Gen. Beg, a former chief of staff of the Pakistani Armed Forces.

Referring to what he said were attempts by Turkey and Iran to spread their influence in the Islamic republics of Central Asia, Gen. Beg said Western powers are making such attempts difficult by keeping the Islamic republics in an unstable economic situation.

Gen. Beg, who has been visiting Jordan as guest of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, earlier visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and signed a memorandum of understanding with its president, Hani Al Mulki.

The memorandum paves the way for the RSS and the Pakistani foundation to cooperate in regional development efforts, research work and the exchange of publications.

Gen. Beg later left Amman for Norway to participate in an international seminar.

Jordan to host 250 Bosnians

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan announced Monday that it is to host 420 Bosnians who will be staying temporarily in the country in view of the on-going strife in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The announcement was made by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who is also executive president of the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) which is to stay in the Kingdom.

In implementation of instructions from His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, chairman of the organisation's board of trustees, the Kingdom will host Bosnian families.

Arrangements for their arrival are underway.

Most are sick and injured, said Dr. Abbadi.

The Bosnian families will be accorded full accommodation and offered free medical treatment and education for their children

who will receive special training in the Arabic language and Islamic culture, the minister said.

Dr. Abbadi was speaking after a meeting attended by representatives of voluntary and charitable organisations in Jordan, during which discussion focused on receiving and caring for the Bosnian guests.

Announcing that the first group of the families will arrive here on Friday, Dr. Abbadi said that arrangements have been made with Royal Jordanian (RJ) to airlift the families in two groups.

A special government team is to travel to Bosnia to conclude an agreement with the Bosnian government for these families' temporary stay in Jordan until conditions have improved in their country, the minister added.

He said, a plan has been drawn up for receiving the sick and injured in Jordanian hospitals.

The JHCO has also made arrangements with the Ministry

of Education to assign one of its newly-built schools at Um Tineh near Al Bashir Hospital in Ashrafieh to serve as temporary living space for the Bosnian families.

The school will be specially fitted and furnished and will also be adjoining special facilities for the families' social activities, according to Dr. Abbadi.

A special medical team, he said, has been formed to supervise health services for the group.

Dr. Abbadi said that arrangements have also been made with concerned departments to provide education for the children.

Referring to funding, Dr. Abbadi said this will largely depend on local financial and in kind contributions.

The minister urged the public to extend help in this humanitarian project noting that the JHCO has set up special telephone numbers for those wishing to obtain more information.

The numbers are: 618130 and 618131

Results of RSS study to save foundries \$3.5 m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Monday announced that its researchers have finalised a three-year study which could save the country's foundries at least \$3.5 million annually.

The study, conducted by the RSS Mechanical Design and Technical Centre and financed by the International Development Research Centre of Canada, resulted in improved methods of utilising Jordanian sand for metal-casting operations, mainly for the manufacture of casting moulds, according to RSS Vice-President Saeed Alloush.

Mr. Alloush made the announcement at the opening of a three-day workshop on foundries work and the utilisation of Jordanian sand.

The study resulted in new methods that would reduce "casting rejects" from 15 to three per cent at the 60 Jordanian foundries, saving the country some \$3.5 million annually, he said.

Calling on these foundries to depend more on local sand for their casting works, Dr. Alloush expressed hope that Jordan would soon become self-sufficient in this product.

Along with Jordanian specialists and representatives of the industrial sectors, delegates from Sudan, Egypt and Kenya are taking part in the meeting.

Soap industry seeks new technologies

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Union for Food Industries (AUFI) Monday opened a four-day conference designed to identify new technologies in the soap, detergents and cosmetics industry and at the same time exchange ideas for more reliance on local resources.

The conference, a cooperative effort of the AUFI, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry, will study the future prospects of the detergents industry in the Arab World, product quality control, and new trends in packaging soap and detergents.

It is attended by delegates from Arab and foreign countries.

Addressing the opening ses-

sion, Industry and Trade Minister Bassam Al Saket said the industry was developed in Jordan in the early 1950s, adding that there is no doubt that the transfer of modern technology to Jordan has further advanced this industry.

AUFI Secretary-General Fahd Jaber noted that the production of soap and detergents in the Arab World has been on the increase, with the annual production of soap in Arab countries now standing at nearly 750,000 tonnes.

Following the opening session, Dr. Saket opened a three-day exhibition displaying soap and detergent products from 400 Arab and foreign firms.

TENDER'S NOTICE

The Directorate of Projects Services/Ministry of Education announces the tendering of the following tender as a part of the Education Sector Investment Project No. (JO-P8) financed by the government of Japan.

Tender's No.	Title	Fees JD
5/93	Computer Equipment	JD 300

Interested bidders are invited to collect tender's documents from Procurement Division of the Directorate of Projects Services/Ministry of Education, starting June 12, 1993, against the payment of the above fees.

Closing date will be 10:00 a.m., July 12, 1993.

Head of Special Tenders Committee

EXCELLENT JOB OPPORTUNITY SALES REPRESENTATIVE FOR DENTAL PRODUCTS

A leading diversified company is seeking a sales representative with strong background in sales and marketing of medical dental products.

Minimum qualifications:

Qualified applicants are:

1. Jordanian holders of bachelors or higher degrees in business administration from accredited universities.
2. Self-motivated with good communication skills.
3. Track record of minimum 2-3 years of experience in sales/marketing of medical dental products.
4. Fluency in English and Arabic with strong written skills.
5. Computer skills are a must.

Qualified applicants should send detailed resumes in English or Arabic along with a recent photo quoting this ad to:

DENTAL SALES REPRESENTATIVES JOE

Personnel Office
P.o.Box 93
Amman - Jordan

All applications will be handled with strict confidentiality.

WHAT'S GOING ON

- ★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Abdallah Kattan and Dodi Tabataba at the

Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1993

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Times Foundation.
Established 1975
الجريدة العربية المستقلة الصادرة عن مؤسسة الأردن للطبع

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/b, 670141-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAJ JO
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Ask why children murder children

A WEEK ago the body of 9-year-old, Mohannad Al Jamal, was found dumped at the Schneller refugee camp cemetery. The child's skull was smashed and sources were quoted as saying at the time that there were "some indications" that he was sexually abused before he was murdered. Further investigation by this newspaper in fact revealed that police had apprehended a 22-year-old relative of Mohannad who allegedly committed the crime in order to settle a family dispute.

This last Monday, it was reported from Aqaba that a 9-year-old girl was raped by a 14-year-old boy and found later murdered in circumstances similar to Mohannad's case.

These crimes are not usual in this country and therefore deserve special attention from all of us. The two murders are unusual because they were brutally committed against children by young men following sexual assault. Such types of crimes did happen in the past, to be sure, but they were few and far between, and they seldom were reported. It is no strange phenomenon, perhaps, that family involved and the police are often reluctant to talk about the circumstances in which these crimes are committed and their underlying causes. Mostly conservative families, whether of the victim or the murderer, are understandably shamed by their members' involvement in such ordeals and by what their children have committed or what has been committed against them. Police normally excuse themselves by saying that revealing the details of such crimes might either lead to revenge or some future culprits becoming more sophisticated in their methods of concealing their acts. The media in general also, takes a negative attitude towards reporting on crime in general. Commentators are also mostly agreed, albeit implicitly, on a low-key approach to handling such matters in their writings. But crime is only one facet of society's behaviour, and unless society studies the details of atrocious behaviour by some and of its members and the reasons behind it we will all find it difficult to come up with a cure for our ills. There is nothing in the world that justifies cover-up of horrendous acts like the murder of a child. Neither family honour, nor any other consideration, should be used to deny the people the knowledge we all require to protect children from being victims of such circumstances that lead children to murder children. The killers and victims of both crimes are victims of societal ills that require regular and continuous examination and re-examination. Hanging the murderers, as one writer has demanded recently, is certainly not the right answer; finding the real causes and terminating them should be the ultimate goal.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RAY Arabic daily Monday expressed regret over the death of the 25 Pakistani troops killed in troubled Somalia in the past week, but the paper said that the retribution was harsh. The United Nations ground and air forces have used brutal methods against the Somali people in retaliation for the death of the Pakistani soldiers whose main mission in the troubled country is to bring peace and security, not to escalate tension, said the paper. Attacks on U.N. positions and U.N. officials carrying food to the besieged Muslims went unnoticed and no retaliation was even contemplated by the United States and its allies, recalled the paper. It seems that mistakes and blunders committed by non-Muslims, like the Serbs for example, are pardoned by the West, but those committed by Muslims, whether in Africa or Europe, are unforgivable and should be dealt with in the most cruel manner, said the daily. The Palestinian Arabs and the Iraqis continually die as a result of aggression or unjustified sanctions, while the United Nations remains passive and unperturbed, continued the daily. It is sad to see the Muslims in Somalia killing each other and destroying their country, added the paper.

AL DUSTOUR daily dwelt on the human rights conference opening in Vienna Monday, noting that Jordan is taking part for the first time to project the official and public feelings and views with regard to all questions related to human rights. One can only feel delighted to see the Kingdom represented at this international gathering which will give due attention to problems pertaining to human rights, like democracy, poverty, indebtedness and development, said the daily. The fact that it is an international conference means that the majority of the world nations are deeply concerned with issues related to human rights, irrespective of gender, and with various aspects related to human life, including the right to education, work and health care, continued the paper. It noted that the preparatory meeting to the conference was unanimous in its call for amendments to the present United Nations system so that unfair treatment of member nations and the exclusive right to veto resolutions enjoyed by five members — China and justice in dealings among nations can be restored.

The View From Fourth Circle

Oil, bananas and other bizarre values

The new round of fighting in Somalia, involving American, Pakistani and Somali fighters, goes far beyond the particular situation in Somalia and raises important questions about the nature of United Nations peacekeeping operations and the related issue of the use of U.S. military power around the world.

Obviously, facts on the ground have not always followed the fairly tale humanitarianism with which the United States government depicted its initial intervention in Somalia late last year. The political mess and human suffering in Somalia were so great that concerted international intervention was the humanitarian thing to do. The initial focus on reestablishing security and preventing mass deaths from starvation was reasonable and was achieved in the short term, to the credit of those who took part in the operation.

But, as events now reveal, real life and modern history are not as neat as we would like them to be. The surface problems of starvation and political anarchy in Somalia reflect a much deeper modern legacy of African national identities that have been distorted or fabricated by the impact of European, American and Russian colonialism.

Somalia is a bloody mess today because its political and tribal leaders allowed themselves to be used as geo-strategic pawns in the hands of foreign powers that jockeyed for influence or military bases in the Horn of Africa, mainly the United States and the former Soviet Union, after the Europeans set the colonial tradition in motion in a big way some two centuries ago. The situation in other parts of Africa and the Arab World is similar, with the autocratic militaristic leaders of artificially created countries working more to serve the dictates of their former colonial masters and their own affluence and power, rather than to meet the needs of their people.

It is perplexing, therefore, to see the American military and the United Nations now using brute force in the name of restoring a normal society in Somalia — when for three decades Somalia was slowly drained of its national blood and allowed to prepare for disintegration precisely because of the impact of foreign militarism and inaction by the United Nations.

There are three specific problems I see in the current use of U.S. military power in Somalia. The first is specific to the country, because foreign arms — no matter how benignly they are portrayed on American television — can never take the place of a Somali national political dialogue and compact as the basis for long-term stability and security. The United States frequently finds it easy to rely on its superior firepower and technology in such international missions — which is precisely why it finds itself having to repeat such scenes in new lands every few years (Lebanon, then Kuwait, now Somalia ... who's next?). Guns may make for good TV and therapeutic release of emotional tension, but they are a lousy means of promoting stability in distant lands.

Isn't that what the American revolutionaries told King George?

The second problem is the discriminatory, almost whimsical, and often racist, manner in which the United States uses military force in some parts of the world but not in others. The contrast between Somalia and Bosnia is so stark that it does not need repeating — but, in fact, it does need repeating and repeating, because of the gruesome political and moral lessons it teaches us.

It is increasingly clear now that in the United States' vision of a "new world order", mostly white, mostly Christian, mostly Anglo-Saxon folks can use overwhelming military power to assure their access to resources in the Third World that they deem vital to their comfort, well-being and national security. The Gulf war spoke this tale loud and clear. Such use of military power, however, has to take place without significantly endangering American or other northern/western lives. If American lives are threatened, the American presence will be high in the air or far away off-shore. The United States likes soft military targets. It also appears to be comfortable with diplomacy based on soft moral values.

This is racism writ large on a global scale. It is a message we hear but reject, a message that the northern/western consumer societies can use any means at their disposal — including mass cultural and national destruction and technological regression of Third World societies — in order to keep their beer cold, their hot dogs warm and their bowing allies open all night.

Somalia is a Gulf war dynamic on a much smaller stage, because bananas and incense are a lot less important to the northern/western world than oil. The dilemma for the U.S. in Somalia, though, is the same as it was in the Gulf war. Brute military force will achieve short-term tactical aims because the force being used so vastly overwhelms the enemy. But this military force can neither address nor resolve the underlying problems that created the need to use force in the first place. Isn't it interesting that the two Arab countries where the United States and European sidekicks have had to use their military force in the last three years — Iraq and Somalia — are also two countries that the United States and sidekicks armed and supported in previous years because they were deemed useful to U.S. and western geo-strategic interests in the region? Is this mere coincidence? Or, rather, is it the simple historical genesis of current cultural savagery and unstable statehood? This should open our eyes to the long-term consequences of militaristic and essentially colonial relationships between countries in this area and the leading foreign powers. The basic institutional problem is the massing of military force and absolute political power in the hands of self-imposed tyrants of artificially created Third World countries — a process that is the responsibility historically of both foreign powers and indigenous elites.

The third problem I see in Somalia is the manner in which the United States appears to be using the United Nations as cover for its self-serving racism. Again, the Gulf war was a warm-up, and we are now seeing the models for the future. Where vital U.S. interests are concerned (e.g. Arab oil), the U.S. will forget about the fig leaf of the United Nations and send its own troops to secure the area. Where peripheral cultures and invisible people are concerned, such as Bosnia, Somalia or Kurdistan, the Americans will make a symbolic gesture but then withdraw and leave the United Nations to deal with the deeper structural problems of ravaged nationalism and brittle statehood.

It is sad, and unnecessary, to see symbolic U.S. troops and monitors in vulnerable situations where they can easily be picked off as sitting ducks. The recent spectacle of U.N. guards in Iraqi Kurdistan having to be protected by Kurds was rather bizarre, given that the U.N. guards were sent there to protect the Kurds. The spectacle of NATO forces in Bosnia protecting U.N. troops but not protecting Bosnians is equally strange. But nothing is as it appears in the "new world order". The guards have to be guarded. The peacekeepers cannot keep the peace!

Consequently, the inability of the United Nations to meet the humanitarian and political challenges of places such as Bosnia, Somalia and Kurdistan will hurt the U.N.'s credibility and viability in the long run. It will convince increasing numbers of people around the world that the United Nations is little more than an appendage of the U.S. State Department, oil companies, and chambers of commerce. In time, if the present situation continues, the U.N. may become a department within a new welfare services division of NATO.

The fundamental criticism that I and many others around here have of the United States in this respect comes back always to the double standard issue. Americans have a right to ignore Bosnia or Somalia or other problematic lands if they so wish, and they also have a right to join in international peace-making operations to bring justice and stability to such lands. But they do not have a right to do what they have been doing for many years, which is to selectively choose where they will fight for justice and stability, and where they will ignore injustice and violence because they cannot see what's in it for them. They do not have the right to view the world as a cultural and resource supermarket, from which they can choose the items they like and leave the others to their undetermined fates. They cannot view some countries as gasoline pumps that must be guarded, and others as garbage dumps that can be ignored and left to rot.

© RAMI G. KHOURI 1993

Checkpoints remind Palestinians of pre-1967 border

By Neil MacFarquhar
The Associated Press

AL QANA, Occupied West Bank — First came a new army checkpoint, its Israeli flags snapping in the wind. Then came all the din of a bustling frontier.

Soldiers check travel permits and shout orders at the lines of Palestinian day labourers returning home. The tin doors of the latrine bang open and shut. Peddlers hawk fruits, vegetables and foam rubber furniture. Taxi drivers bellow destination.

Memories of the "no entry" signs that marked the nearby Jordan-Israel border before the 1967 war had faded long ago. But when Israel sealed the occupied territories at the end of March with dozens of checkpoints like the one at Al Qana, both Palestinians and Israelis started thinking "border."

"Some people think it means we will have to leave," said Karin Perel, who lives in an Israeli residential area inside the checkpoint. "If we are going to live together, it has to be open."

Shooting and knifings took 15 Israeli lives in March, prompting the closure, which means few dawdle in places where the two populations mingle. The number of violent incidents dropped sharply after the occupied territories were sealed.

Palestinians and Israelis wonder whether the old green line — the border that was essentially the ceasefire line of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war — is returning as a prelude to Palestinian autonomy.

"The closure may lead to functional autonomy, which in turn may lead to Palestinian independence and peace with Israel," Elias H. Tuma, a Palestinian academic, wrote in the weekly Al Fajr.

For the Palestinians, closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip brought hardship. Dreams of autonomy, and eventually a state, do little to relieve the pain of losing jobs in Israel. The change also cut off the 1.8 million Arabs in the occupied lands from Jerusalem, their economic, social and religious centre.

"We do not wish to see 1.8 million Palestinians swallowed by Israel," and separating the populations also enables the government to keep Israel both Jewish and democratic, he said.

The movement, representing 120,000 Jewish settlers, many of them ideologically tied to the West Bank as part of God's vision for Israel, accuses the Rabin government of bringing back the green line to prepare for handing back the territories.

Ben-Ari said peace negotiations, which enter their 10th round June 15 in Washington, will not restore the 1967 borders. The random white stones and barbed wire that marked the green line are gone, and Israel erased the memory by building new roads and settlements across it.

Above the Al Qana checkpoint, an 82-year-old farmer pointed to a line of trees on the next hill that had marked the border. On the plain beyond it, Tel Aviv's skyscrapers shimmered in a blue haze.

Abdul Karim Abu Hajji's eyes dropped to the Israeli soldiers below. He shook his head.

"We don't know what this checkpoint is, exactly ... but we are afraid the border is being pushed to here."

Rafsanjani hampered by feud with U.S.

By Youssef Azmeh
Reuter

TEHRAN — President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who needs foreign investment to help pacify Iran's restive people, faces his second four-year term hampered by a feud with the United States.

The shrewd 58-year-old cleric, who rose to prominence under the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after the 1979 Islamic revolution, was headed on Saturday for convincing reelection.

In his first four years in office he curbed Khomeini's most militant followers, toned down the government's strident anti-Americanism and moved towards a more moderate approach.

Washington, however, is maintaining pressure on Mr. Rafsanjani to curb radical violence abroad and hope his election victory may strengthen his hand further against radicals at home.

They say any attempt to "starve Iran" was likely to fail as the ruling clergy were well entrenched despite their loss of popularity. They believe the West should maintain pressure on Mr. Rafsanjani to curb radical violence abroad and hope his election victory may strengthen his hand further against radicals at home.

Continued popular dissatisfaction will only play into the hands of the radicals who hate Mr. Rafsanjani's reforms and want to see them dismantled, they added.

"Fourteen years after the revolution, Iran's 56 million people are no longer satisfied with promises of bread tomorrow. Many still think Mr. Rafsanjani is their best hope, but U.S. policy could undermine his ability to deliver," one diplomat said.

Western diplomats in Tehran — where the U.S. embassy has been closed since it was occupied by radical students in 1979 and its staff held hostage for more than a year — are virtually unanimous in advocating a carrot-and-stick approach instead.

They say any attempt to "starve Iran" was likely to fail as the ruling clergy were well entrenched despite their loss of popularity. They believe the West should maintain pressure on Mr. Rafsanjani to curb radical violence abroad and hope his election victory may strengthen his hand further against radicals at home.

Iran's population is said officially to be rising at the rate of 2.3 per cent a year while its oil income, the only significant source of foreign exchange, has no room to grow meaningfully, economists said.

Its ability to raise essential foreign cash, they added.

His supporters say acts of violence against Iranian exiles abroad and other targets hit by radicals had nothing to do with the government.

At least one neighbour, Turkey, seems to accept this view. Its Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin said in Tehran last week his government was satisfied that the Iranian government was not involved in Iranian-linked extremist violence in Turkey.

But most western states do not distinguish between the Iranian government and other Iranian or Iranian-inspired groups that act with or without Mr. Rafsanjani's knowledge.

Washington in particular continues to brand Iran as a sponsor of terrorism and diplomats said this was probably the issue that most hurts Iran abroad. Iran's population is said officially to be rising at the rate of 2.3 per cent a year while its oil income, the only significant source of foreign exchange, has no room to grow meaningfully, economists said.



Uganda's dream coffee variety

BLESSING OR NIGHTMARE?

By Meg Massie

Reuter

KAWANDA, Uganda — Fat red coffee berries hang in profusion from the trees at Uganda's Kawanda research station.

In years gone by they would have seemed the answer to a farmer's dream — a coffee variety that produces four times the yield of ordinary robusta trees.

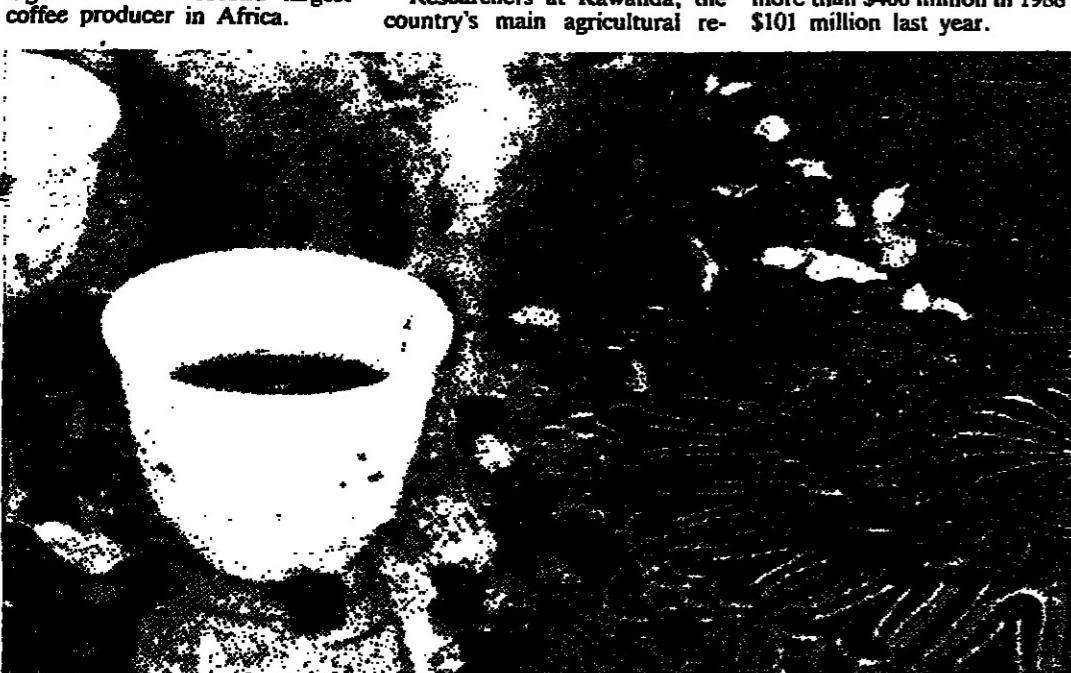
But with world coffee prices setting record lows because of a huge world glut, it is a troubled dream.

Clonal robusta, as the variety is called, can quadruple the yield of regular robusta and has bean sizes more in keeping with the larger Arabica type which produces mild, costly coffee.

Clonal robusta is Uganda's most refined type of robusta — the lesser quality beans used to make instant coffee.

It is derived from clones of eight different indigenous robusta trees chosen after a process of plant selection began in 1916 long before Uganda became independent.

Researchers settled on the eight clones in the early 1970s but subsequent years of unrest and neglect during Idi Amin's wayward rule interrupted the improvement work on coffee in Uganda — the second largest coffee producer in Africa.



COFFEE BERRIES: In a world where coffee prices are at record low

because of huge glut, trying to obtain high-yield varieties could be more a nightmare than a dream (File photo)

search centre, say demand for clonal robusta far outstrips supply.

Farmers are tempted by the heavier beans of clonal robusta which fetch a better price in the market than regular robusta.

Clonal coffee beans can be double the size of the beans of traditional coffee.

An average mature robusta plant can bear about 5,000 cherries per season, while clonal robusta produces anywhere between 10-20,000 according to the quality of husbandry afforded the plant.

Clonal robusta is more resistant to coffee diseases including red blister disease — the most common scourge of Ugandan robusta.

But economists worry that the promotion of clonal robusta will continue the country's dependence on a single crop despite official policy to diversify the economy away from coffee.

When the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) collapsed in 1989, coffee accounted for more than 90 per cent of Uganda's export earnings.

The collapse led to a worldwide coffee glut which halved international coffee prices and slashed Uganda's coffee earnings from more than \$400 million in 1988 to \$101 million last year.

Researchers at Kawanda, the country's main agricultural re-

LHASA (R) — A deafening fusillade scares the scavenging toddlers and dogs off the rubbish skips, and a whiff of gunpowder mingles with the juniper smoke from ritual temple fires.

It isn't gunfire this time — though in Lhasa that would not be unusual — but a volley of Chinese firecrackers lit to mark the opening of yet another restaurant-cum-karaoke bar by businessmen from the place Tibetans call a foreign country.

The city of Buddhist shrines and monasteries is undergoing an "invasion" of majority Han Chinese migrants, armed not with Kalashnikovs but cash, liquor and cheap fashions.

Tibetans fear it will succeed in killing their culture and hopes of independence, where Maoist terror and martial law failed in the 1980s.

China's economic transformation is helping suck newly rich entrepreneurs, cooks, hairdressers, shopkeepers and labourers to a city where the rewards, by the standards back home, can be as high as the altitude.

"I can sell goods here for twice the price that I get in Sichuan," said one newly-arrived trader. "Everyone has so much money to spend."

He means the mostly Han Chinese soldiers, police and other government employees paid big bonuses by Peking to work in Tibet. The rebellious Tibetan people they control say the benefits of the boom pass them by.

A demonstration by up to 2,000 Tibetans in late May began as a rally against inflation after prices of state-supplied fuel oil and other basic goods rose in the kind of economic reform being carried out all over China.

Tibetans said the price rises fell harder on them than on the Han Chinese migrants, cushioned by subsidies from state employers or just richer through their business success.

Marchers also demanded a halt to prostitution — mostly by Tibetan women for Han clients — and drunkenness among Tibetan youths in Chinese-run bars. By the time police crushed the protest with tear gas and arrests, it had turned into a rally for independence and the exiled Dalai Lama.

Tibetan market traders aban-

China's boom spurs migration into Tibet

doned their stalls in a sympathy protest for one week after the demonstration, but their "strike" had little effect. Rival traders, many of them Han Chinese, set up shop on the empty street counters.

The Chinese are good at business, because all they think about is money. All Tibetans think about is religion," said one resident, adding the number of Tibetan-run shops in Lhasa was shrinking even as the total of private businesses increased.

Others said rising rents were forcing out native traders, who were usually replaced by Han or Muslim Hui people from north-west China.

One key to making money in the city is access to supplies of scarce goods, through the kind of contacts in China's interior 1,500 kilometres away which Tibetans lack.

The population figures supplied by Peking and exiled Tibetan groups vary wildly and are riddled with pitfalls. Chinese officials told a visiting

European Community delegation that non-Tibetans made up a mere three per cent of the 2.25 million population, but that figure appears to leave out troops or the many Chinese without residence permits.

Pro-independence groups say Han Chinese outnumber Tibetans in Lhasa, and in the historic territory of Tibet, constituting a "cultural genocide". But they are usually referring to a region including areas of neighbouring provinces far more populous than the "Tibet autonomous region". Each side dismisses the other's figures as lies.

Whatever the true statistics, the numbers of Han Chinese are growing fast, and incoming businessmen have plenty of encouragement from the authorities.

"When I'm in Lhasa I stay in guest houses run by the people's armed police or the army," said Wang Qing, who makes so much selling liquor, cigarettes and motorbikes in Lhasa that he can afford to commute by the \$US 100

flight across the dramatic Tibetan mountains from Sichuan province four times a week.

"We Chinese don't look at Tibet like you westerners, we wouldn't come here on holiday. It's backward and uncomfortable. The only reason to be here is to make money."

At the other end of the economic scale is Zhang, forced by lack of work in his impoverished native village in Shaanxi, northwest China, to come to Lhasa to sell dough twists from a kerbside wok.

"We have to fill our belly one way or another," he said. "I've nothing against Tibetans. I sell to anyone who can pay."

But many Tibetans can't. Lhasa now has an army of beggars, including the grotesquely crippled, children and old people, as ragged as any in Asia — the kind of destination which China's Communist Party used to boast it had eliminated in the "new Tibet". Tourists must be hardened or carry a lot of change.

To pro-independence activists, the city's suburbs are full of new construction, much of it housing for Han Chinese or office blocks for Chinese state firms. Many seem disproportionately large for Lhasa, which officially has 120,000 people.

"It's as if they're building for a city of half a million," said a frequent western visitor. Authorities earlier this year removed checkpoints on roads to neighbouring provinces which used to restrict free movement.

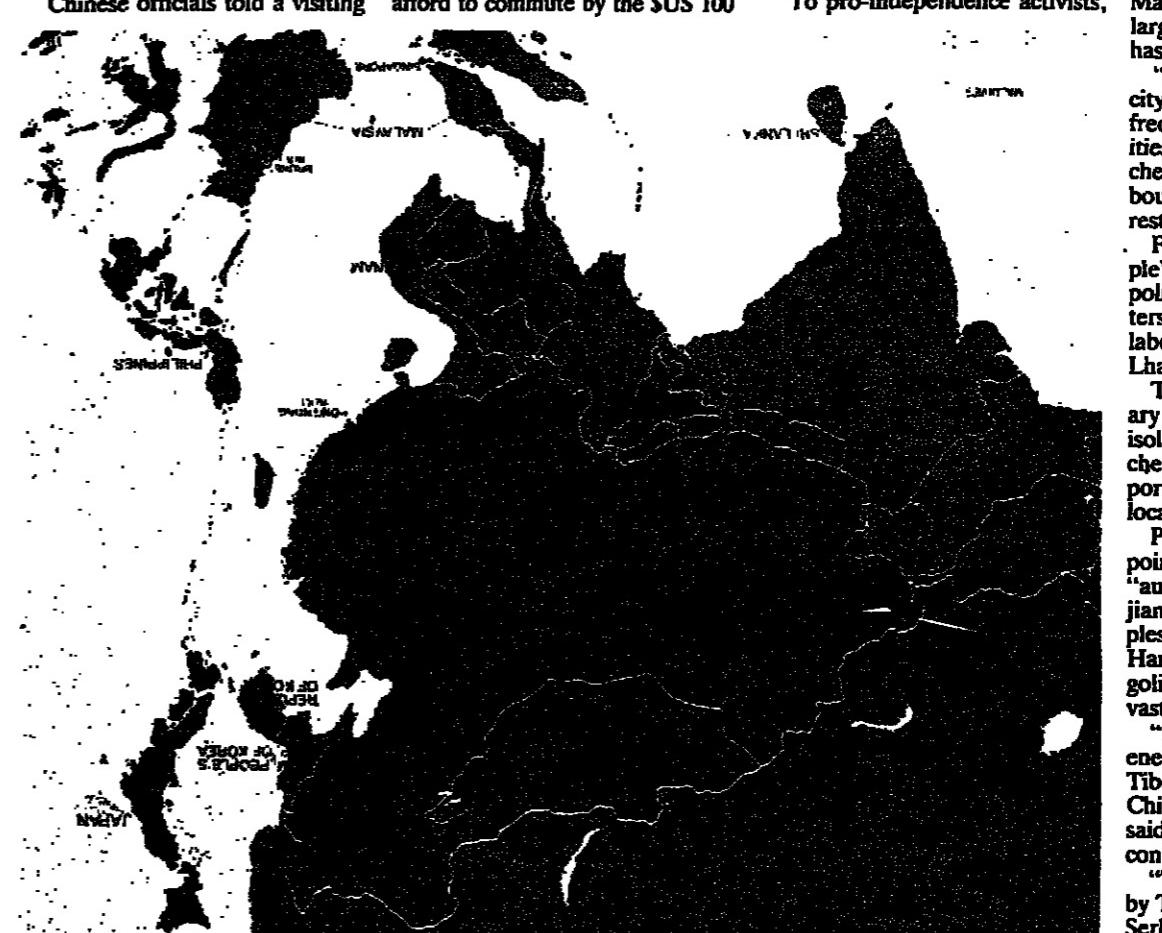
Further outside Lhasa are People's Liberation Army and armed police bases, and the headquarters of Tibet's reform-through-labour penal camps, that still give Lhasa the air of a garrison town.

Tibetans said a huge new military base was being built in an isolated area called Tolung Dechen between Lhasa and its airport, housing command units relocated from Sichuan province.

Pro-independence activists point to the experience of China's "autonomous regions" of Xinjiang, where Muslim Turkic peoples are now outnumbered by Han Chinese, and of inner Mongolia, where Han Chinese are the vast majority.

"Even if one day an enlightened Chinese government offers Tibet more independence, the Chinese living here will resist it," said one westerner with close contacts to exiled Tibetan groups.

"They won't want to be ruled by Tibetans. They will be like the Serbs in Bosnia."



Divorce in Israel?

For women, it is a man's world

By Clyde Haberman

"They should force him to give me a divorce," she said. "He didn't buy me. I'm talking about my life. What right do they have to play with me like this?"

In a country where social issues become intertwined every day with religious imperatives, thousands of people, most of them women, are similarly unable to extricate themselves from unwanted marriages as the result of economic and theological realities. Their plight is serious enough to have caught the attention of the government, which seeks to provide some relief through proposed legislation.

The bill, generally welcomed by women's groups, would impose civil penalties on spouses who fail to abide by divorce decrees within 30 days. The could lose their passports, driver's licenses, credit cards and checking accounts — the idea being to disrupt normal life so much that they quickly get the point.

Under Jewish custom, a man mired in such circumstances may go off and live with another woman and, as long as she is unmarried, they may also have children, who would not be considered illegitimate. There's no such luck for wives, who are often afraid even to be seen with other

rabbis.

"They should force him to give me a divorce," she said. "He didn't buy me. I'm talking about my life. What right do they have to play with me like this?"

The Orthodox rabbis who control the rabbinical courts sympathise but insist that their hands are tied under Jewish law except in extraordinary cases that can be counted on a few fingers. According to the law, it is the man who gives the bill of divorce and the woman who receives it. In addition, both spouses must agree.

While that requirement was introduced centuries ago as a protection for women, to keep them from being summarily tossed aside by their husbands, it has been boomeranged in extreme situations like that of Mrs. Nahadar.

Uri Regev, a Reform rabbi who heads the Israel Religious Action Centre in Jerusalem, says one solution would be to permit civil divorces, or at least to end the orthodox monopoly. That is not likely to happen soon, though, certainly not in time for Mrs. Nahadar, who feels her biological clock ticking relentlessly away.

"This can drag on another 10 years," she said. "I won't need a divorce when I'm 50."

"I agree that is a bad case," said Rabbi Elyahu Ben-Dahan, general director of the Rabbinical Courts of Israel. "But we can

only suggest that he give her a divorce. We cannot force him."

While women's groups support the government's bill, some say it lets the rabbinical courts off the hook. In their view, the problem is not Jewish tradition but modern Orthodox rabbis, who, they say, ignore possible solutions that fall outside the most narrow interpretation of the law.

Among the weapons at the rabbis' disposal are imprisonment and heavy fines for recalcitrant spouses. Maimonides, the great 12th-century rabbi and scholar, said that even flogging was acceptable, although Israeli law forbids it.

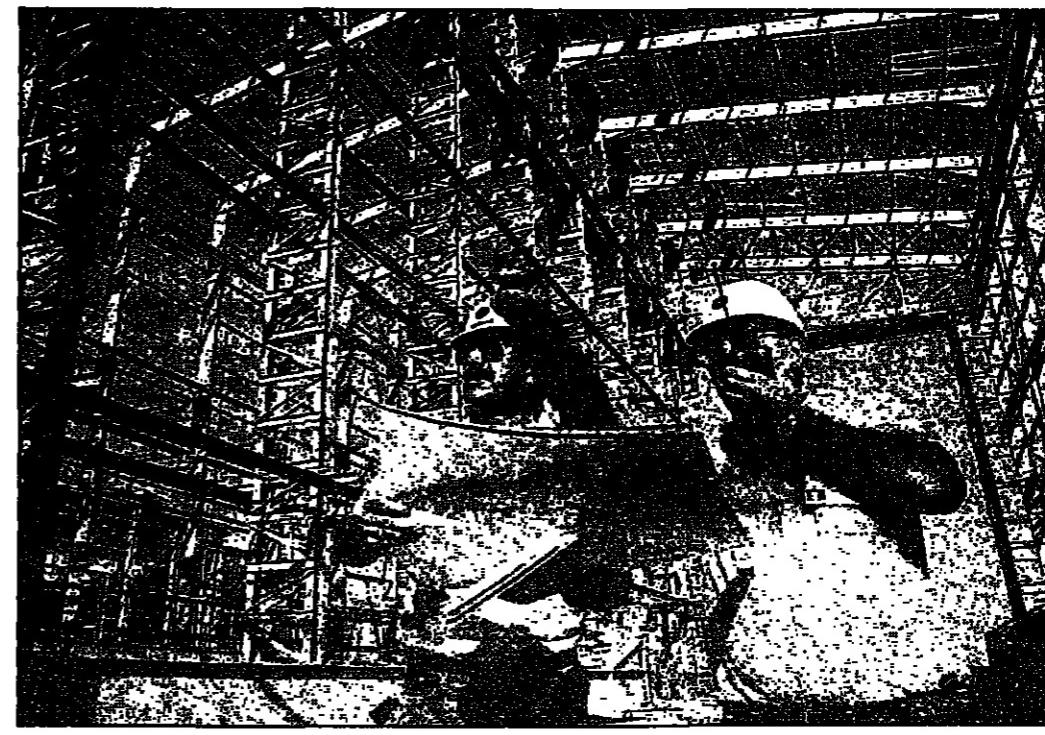
"It would be a terrific solution," said Sharon Shenhav, legal adviser to Naamat, a women's group.

If beatings are outlawed, Mrs. Shenhav argues, rabbis should at least send these husbands to jail.

"I assure you that on the way to prison, most of them will give a divorce," she said.

Jail does not always work. Rejecting all offers of immediate freedom and rabbinical blessings, Yihya Avraham has preferred to stay behind bars for the last 30 years rather than divorce his wife, Ora, who left him four decades ago. He is now 80. She is 64 — New York Times.

"...and I need it now!"



"We're working to a very tight deadline on this construction project. Any delay would increase our costs and add steep penalties!"

From packages containing tenders and blueprints to urgent heavyweight materials - our team keeps your team working to schedule.

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®

'THE HEAVYWEIGHT SOLUTION'

CALL DHL ON AMMAN: 818351, OR AQABA: 312039

Prague taxis termed 'national shame'

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

PRAGUE — The taxi driver was furious. "You..." he spluttered, searching for a fitting term of contempt. "You, mister, you are nothing but a Bolshevik."

The target of his ire was a foreign passenger who had refused to pay 14 times the normal fare from the centre of Prague to a residential district less than 10 kilometres away.

"I can charge anything I like because we have a free market now," he said. "Bolsheviks like you want to return to the old days."

Before the 1989 "velvet revolution" which ended communist rule, the Czech capital had fewer than 2,000 taxis whose drivers, members of a state-run union, tended — by and large — to stick to the fare structure and guide-

lines laid down by the state.

Though foreigners were often overcharged, fear of falling foul of the authorities kept excesses within limits.

Now, more than 6,000 taxis ply the streets of the capital and most of the drivers appear to follow a raw, early form of capitalism that bloomed in the 19th century.

"Tourist traps on wheels," one newspaper called them.

The English-language Prague Post devoted a page to the trials and tribulations of taxi passengers, complete with anecdotes that made mere invective seem insignificant.

There was the case of a woman who was jabbed with a stun gun for objecting to an excessive fare. Another passenger had a pistol stuck in his face after complaining. One driver called his foreign fare a "whore" and drove her back to the place where she had

hailed him.

With taxi rip-offs becoming the stuff of legend, the head of one taxi guild — a post-communist tourist boom has spawned at least five — is pushing a lone campaign to convince the authorities that it is time to end the law of the jungle on Prague's streets.

According to Eduard Subert, head of the Czech Taxi Praha guild, unscrupulous cab drivers are inflicting "catastrophic damage to the reputation of Prague" and the Czech Republic, a country which relies on tourism as its main source of foreign revenue.

Last year, Mr. Subert sent a letter to foreign embassies which stressed that not all Prague cabs cheat their fares and described the unscrupulous practices of many as "a national shame".

The Prague taxi fleet has since grown by several hundred but there is no sign that the free-for-

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET					
HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - SHAMSANI TELEPHONE: 660101 / 6613170					
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR MONDAY 14/06/1993					
COMPANY'S NAME	TRADED	PREV.	OPENING	CLOSING	PRICE
	VOLUME	PRICE	PRICE	PRICE	PRICE
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	2,125,716	171,000	174,200	174,000	
BANK OF JORDAN	1,173,026	7,010	7,100	6,900	
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,000,000	3,000	3,000	33,000	
JOHN HOPKINS DEVELOPMENT BANK	87,640	4,870	4,870	4,870	
JOHN HOPKINS BANK	87,778	2,220	2,230	2,120	
JOHN HOPKINS BANK	280,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
JOHN HOPKINS BANK	817,261	5,450	5,450	5,700	
JOHN HOPKINS BANK	34,381	3,200	3,150	3,040	
JOHN HOPKINS BANK	36,233	4,200	4,250	4,200	
JOHN HOPKINS BANK	22,112	4,550	4,580	4,600	
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	267,180	3,940	4,100	4,000	
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	36,320	5,200	5,250	5,100	
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	262,512	1,850	1,870	1,760	
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	1,000,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
JORDAN MARINE CORPORATION/JORDAN PHARMA/PEZA INVESTMENT BANK	272,910	2,820	2,850	2,720	
JORDAN MARINE CORPORATION/JORDAN PHARMA/PEZA INVESTMENT BANK	8,595	4,400	4,500	4,200	
JORDAN MARINE CORPORATION/JORDAN PHARMA/PEZA INVESTMENT BANK	1,475	3,200	3,380	3,380	
JORDAN LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	176,265	3,950	3,960	3,870	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	3,630	3,300	3,300	3,200	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	3,305	4,650	5,090	5,090	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	4,225	1,370	1,370	1,300	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	6,960	5,900	5,800	5,900	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	1,475	3,200	3,380	3,380	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	145,454	4,500	4,530	4,390	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	57,793	3,860	3,860	3,750	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	19,480	1,210	1,200	1,220	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	32,754	4,580	4,580	4,580	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	485,799	2,220	2,270	2,260	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	170,000	11,200	11,200	11,200	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	26,553	4,890	4,770	4,770	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	3,450	4,430	4,250	4,250	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	531,298	3,000	3,000	2,920	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	9,120	4,850	4,800	4,800	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	10,450	4,850	4,850	4,850	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	5,128	2,950	2,910	2,940	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,900	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	655,818	9,400	9,390	9,350	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	52,885	7,900	7,900	7,750	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	1,180	5,000	5,000	5,000	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	3,180	5,000	5,000	5,000	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	36,350	3,800	3,800	3,770	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	34,120	4,850	4,850	4,850	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	2,344	3,170	3,180	3,180	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	108,865	22,100	22,100	21,800	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	81,496	3,180	3,180	3,180	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	110,100	3,180	3,180	3,180	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	3,880	6,600	6,600	6,650	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	10,245	2,200	2,200	2,100	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	41,496	6,600	6,600	6,570	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	65,220	4,500	4,500	4,500	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	102,160	5,900	5,900	5,820	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	18,120	4,850	4,850	4,850	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	8,255	6,300	6,350	6,350	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	50,913	9,700	9,700	9,400	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	38,420	2,400	2,400	2,300	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	10,245	2,200	2,200	2,100	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	45,000	4,600	4,600	4,570	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	129,347	4,890	4,900	4,800	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	313,483	4,850	4,850	4,850	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	9,882	3,180	3,180	3,170	
JORDAN MARIA INSURANCE	2,073,181	6,050	6,050	6,050	
GRAND TOTAL	14,450,103				

Financial Markets Jordan Times

in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close Date 11/6/93	Tokyo Close Date 14/6/93
Sterling Pound	1.5220	1.5255
Deutsche Mark	1.6278	1.6277
Swiss Franc	1.4540	1.4460
French Franc	5.4745	5.4537 **
Japanese Yen	106.20	105.20
European Currency Unit	1.2008	1.2061 **

London Opening = 1000 am GMT

Eurocurrency Interest Rates Date: 14/6/1993

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.12	3.25	3.37	3.75
Sterling Pound	5.85	5.81	5.81	5.87
Deutsche Mark	7.16	7.53	7.21	6.68
Swiss Franc	5.03	5.03	4.83	4.65
French Franc	7.45	7.25	6.93	6.56
Japanese Yen	5.12	5.12	5.18	3.25
European Currency Unit	7.81	7.43	7.18	6.87

Indirect bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 14/6/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6870	0.6890
Sterling Pound	1.0454	1.0511
Deutsche Mark	0.4225	0.4246
Swiss Franc	0.4737	0.4761
French Franc	0.1257	0.1263
Japanese Yen	0.6515	0.6548
Dutch Guilder	0.3768	0.3787
Swedish Krona	0.0955	0.0960
Italian Lira	0.0463	0.0465
Belgian Franc	0.02054	0.02064

Other Currencies

Date: 14/6/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7990	1.8110
Lebanese Lira	0.03825	0.04055
Saudi Riyal	0.1829	0.1840
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2300	2.2600
Qatari Riyal	0.1860	0.1872
Egyptian Pound	0.1950	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7510	1.7850
UAE Dirham	0.1860	0.1872
Greek Drachma	0.3080	0.3460
Cypriot Pound	1.4015	1.4615

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Monday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	Canadian dollar	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs	Belgian francs	French francs	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Swedish kronas	Norwegian kronas	Danish kronas

<tbl_r cells="11" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols="1

World News

Bosnian Serbs tighten control of Sarajevo airport road

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Bosnian Serb forces launched fierce artillery and infantry assaults on the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia Monday and set up a fortified checkpoint on the road to Sarajevo airport.

Croatian forces in central Bosnia said they were still under attack by Muslims despite a pledge by the commander of the Muslim-led Bosnian army that his men would observe a ceasefire agreed by political leaders.

U.N. protection force spokesman Barry Frewer said Serb forces besieging Sarajevo put a blockade across the airport road Monday and threatened to halt aid and civilian traffic.

The road was reopened later but the fortified checkpoint remained in place to allow Serbs to close it again at will.

Another road between Sarajevo and Croat-held Kiseljak to the west which the United Nations uses for aid convoys was closed because of fighting, Serb spokesmen told the United Nations.

The airport, shut at the weekend when shells blasted its runway, is a vital aid lifeline for the Bosnian capital's 380,000 people.

Serbs at the checkpoint told journalists they had set up an international border crossing on behalf of the self-proclaimed Serb republic in Bosnia.

The interference with the roads, the intensity of attacks on Gorazde and a fierce artillery bombardment of Sarajevo at the weekend looked like a personal challenge by the Serbs to General Philippe Morillon, Commander of U.N. forces in Bosnia.

Morillon said Saturday that Bosnia was sliding into anarchy and U.N. peacekeepers would withdraw unless Muslims, Croats and Serbs cooperated in curbing the violence of the 14-month-old civil war.

U.N. sources said they were not aware that Mr. Morillon had cleared his "very strong statement" in advance with military or political superiors.

The airport blockade bore the

hallmark of Bosnian Serb army Commander Ratko Mladic who has constantly baited U.N. attempts to contain fighting and run aid convoys.

His forces have defied the U.N.

designation of Gorazde as a safe area and he has ignored an agreement by Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic that U.N. observers should enter the enclave to assess conditions for 60,000 people there.

Amateur radio operator Mustafa Kurtovic said from Gorazde Monday that Muslim fighters had slowed the Serb advance but shelling was intense.

"The hell in Gorazde continues," he said. "Dozens of projectiles from multiple rocket launchers are slamming on the town."

More than 50 people were reportedly killed when Serb rockets destroyed a temporary hospital Sunday. Muslim-controlled Sarajevo Radio said 600 people were killed during the offensive which began almost three weeks ago.

The ceasefire in central Bosnia was ordered at a meeting Sunday in Geneva between Bosnia's collective presidency and international mediators while fighting continued between the former Muslim and Croat allies.

Muslim commander General Rasim Delic told Sarajevo Radio later: "The Bosnian army will respect the agreement, expecting the Croat defence force (HVO) to do the same."

The United Nations said fighting was continuing around the Croat town of Vitez Monday but the area was quiet.

Croats and Muslims battled Sunday on the road between Vitez and Novi Travnik in a struggle to control access to Travnik which Muslim have captured from Croats.

Croatian Radi said Muslim gunners bombarded Novi Travnik until late Saturday.

It quoted its U.N. peacekeeping sources as saying that Muslim fighters were trying to encircle the nearby Croat town of Vitez where British forces were garrisoned.

Big turnout in Malawi referendum

BLANTYRE (AFP) — Tens of thousands of Malawians, some voting for the first time in their lives, turned out Monday for a referendum on introducing multi-party politics after 30 years of single-party rule.

Well before dawn, hundreds of people lined up at voting stations here in the economic capital, the country's biggest city with 400,000 residents. Voting opened at 6 a.m., but some people said they had started queuing three hours earlier.

The atmosphere was calm and good humoured, as women with babies on their backs mingled patiently with civil servants wearing ties. There were a few uniformed police at the voting stations, but no sign of any major security force presence.

Many voters, as soon as they caught sight of a journalist or a camera, made the V-for-victory sign used by the movements campaigning for multi-party politics.

"Today we are going to kill the black cockerel," said one, referring to the emblem used by the Malawi Congress Party of President Kamuzu Banda. "For the first time in Malawi, we are voting with our hearts," he added.

Many voters in Blantyre said openly they wanted to change the system, but political observers were unsure how the countryside would vote. Most of the country's nine million population lives in rural areas and is used to life

The opposition, dominated by



A Malawian casts his ballot on Monday at a local tax office (AFP photo)

under organisations run by the sole legal party and its Young Pioneers loyal to Mr. Banda.

Government officials, members of opposition parties, and international observers were supervising the referendum at each voting station. About 4.2 million results are eligible to vote. Full results were not expected before Tuesday, to be announced in Lilongwe by Malawi University vice-chancellor Brown Chimphamba. He is chairman of the national referendum commission.

Mr. Banda, believed to be in his 90s, was proclaimed life president in 1971 and has ruled the small former British protectorate in south-east Africa since independence in 1964.

For most of that time, nothing seriously challenged his rule and personality cult. But in the past few years, pressure mounted from donor countries irritated by human rights violations and reports of torture and political assassination from Amnesty International.

Television does not exist in Malawi, and the radio is in government hands. But the advocates of a change to the one-party system have been supported by the emergence of an independent press, with no fewer than 17 titles appearing since the announcement of the referendum barely six months ago.

The opposition, dominated by

Campbell wins party battle, will be 1st woman premier of Canada

OTTAWA (AP) — Defence Minister Kim Campbell, a 46-year-old lawyer from Vancouver, Sunday won a party race to succeed Brian Mulroney and become the first female prime minister of Canada.

No date has been set for the turnover of power, but party officials expect Mr. Mulroney to step down officially in about a week or 10 days. He resigned earlier in the year, faced with plummeting popularity.

Ms. Campbell was chosen as party leader on the second ballot at the Progressive Conservative Party's leadership convention, defeating Environment Minister Jean Charest by a vote of 1,817 to 1,630.

The party holds a majority in parliament, and its leader will be prime minister at least until elections expected in late summer or early fall.

Ms. Campbell built an insurmountable lead in the early stages of the three-month campaign and withstood a strong, late charge by Mr. Charest to win.

Her real test will come when she leads the Tories into a national election looking for the party's third-straight majority government.

After the results were counted Sunday, Ms. Campbell came to the victory podium amid deafening, lyrical chants of "Camp-

bell."

To further cheers, she paid tribute to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, saying he "taught us some very important lessons as a party. He taught us how to be united and he taught us how to win."

And she promised Canadians "good government, with thoughtful policies, honestly presented, openly arrived at, and implemented with competence and with care for every cent of your tax dollar."

At the moment, the conservative government faces a budget deficit and an economy battered by a long, severe recession.

Still, the new prime minister will be helped by the fact that a large number of senior cabinet ministers and party heavyweights have announced they are not running for reelection, thus giving her a free hand to form her own brief government and run her own election campaign.

Mr. Charest, 34, had been creeping steadily in the polls and was portrayed as the candidate best able to defeat the opposition Liberals and give the Tories another electoral win.

But he did not do well enough on a first ballot earlier Sunday to have much hope of winning against Ms. Campbell.

After the final ballot was announced, Mr. Charest called

on the convention to make Ms. Campbell's selection unanimous and rally behind her in the election.

Most observers agreed that this leadership race was much more amicable and much less divisive than past campaigns.

In the first ballot, Ms. Campbell won 1,664 of the 3,469 ballots, or 48 per cent, compared to 1,369 votes for Mr. Charest, or 39 per cent. Three other lesser candidates split the remaining vote.

To win, a candidate needed 50 per cent of the vote, plus one more.

After the first ballot, Mr. Charest would have had to win virtually all of the votes from three lesser challengers to overturn Ms. Campbell.

Mr. Mulroney, who led the party to two resounding victories and has governed since 1984, announced in February he was resigning after opinion surveys showed he was the most unpopular prime minister in Canadian history.

Mr. Mulroney's personal popularity sank to 12 per cent in polls last spring, and more recent polls suggested it had fallen to the single digits.

Mr. Mulroney, Canada's 18th prime minister, resigned to save his party from being hurt.

Michael Jackson delays Israel concert for Jewish New Year

TEL AVIV (AFP) — U.S. pop star Michael Jackson has decided to delay his September 18 concert in Israel by two days because of Jewish New Year, the organizer of his European tour said here Sunday. "Michael Jackson took the decision so as not to upset religious Jews and protect the interests of his sponsor, the Pepsi Cola company," Marcel Avana said. Ultra-Orthodox Jewish leaders withdrew its label from Pepsi after they said holding the concert Saturday September 18 would violate the sabbath and the new year which is September 17 and 18 this year. They also charged that Pepsi's advertising campaign in Israel was indecent. Michael Jackson will hold one concert in Tel Aviv before an anticipated 70,000 fans but will stay five days in Israel.

Venice Biennale jury awards Gold Lion prize to three sculptors

VENICE, Italy (AFP) — An international jury presiding over the 45th Venice Biennale art festival awarded the Golden Lion prize for sculpture Sunday to Robert Wilson of the United States and to the German exhibit for its works by Hans Haacke of Germany and Nam June Paik of South Korea. Germany was displaying the Korean's works as part of the festival's international spirit. The British and Spanish painters Richard Hamilton and Antoni Tapies also received Golden Lion awards "for the importance and moral stand of their work." The prize for the best festival exhibit organised in the last two years went to David Sylvester of Britain and the "Swatch" prize for an up-and-coming artist went to Yukinori Yanagi of Japan. The jury's grand prize went to German writer Ernst Junger. Seven hundred artists from 52 countries are taking part in the event which runs through October 10.

Syringes found in Pepsi cans

SEATTLE, Washington (AFP) Medical syringes have been found in two cans of Pepsi Cola in the same area in the past week, officials said here. "It has to be some sort of sabotage because there is no way that type of a foreign object could enter our product in the normal course of events," said the president of Alpac Corporation, which bottles and distributes Pepsi in Washington state. An elderly couple found a syringe in a can of Diet Pepsi in Tacoma, Washington Wednesday. Then Friday a woman in Federal Way near Tacoma found a syringe in another can of Diet Pepsi, officials said. The two cans had been sealed six months apart and had been bought from two different branches of the Safeway supermarket chain. The syringes were of a type sold over the counter to diabetics for injecting insulin. Health officials said initial tests showed no trace of contamination in either can, noting that Pepsi is so acidic it would kill almost any bacteria or virus that might have been on the syringes, including the AIDS virus.

Aliyev meets with rebel leader

BAKU (AFP) — Geydar Aliyev, whose political star has been rising along with Azerbaijan's turmoil, held talks in Gyandza Monday with the head of rebel forces, whose troops are now within striking distance of the capital, ITAR-TASS reported.

Mr. Aliyev, a former communist party boss who led the republic for 13 years under Mr. Brezhnev and who could now make his political comeback, arrived Sunday in Gyandza which rebel leader Suren Guseinov has held for 10 days, following clashes with government forces which left 70 dead and 200 wounded.

Troops loyal to Mr. Guseinov, who had called for the resignation of the current republican leadership, including President Abul-

faz Elchibey, set out from their stronghold of Gyandza Sunday, heading for Baku and had taken up positions about 70 kilometres from the capital, the Turan news agency reported.

The troops, which maintained they will assist Mr. Elchibey "by force if need be," seized the regional center of Adzhikabul without encountering any resistance and were preparing to continue towards Baku, the agency added.

Mr. Aliyev, who is currently parliamentary speaker in the Azeri republic of Nakhichevan, last week entered into negotiations with Mr. Elchibey to set up a state council which he would head.

The move would amount to a

Young new leader boosts German opposition SPD

BONN (R) — Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) were jubilant Monday after their unprecedented rank-and-file vote produced clear backing for a new leader and helped notch up their support in the opinion polls.

The unexpectedly heavy turnout among members of the main opposition party Sunday gave Rudolf Schaarling, premier of Rhineland-Palatinate State, 40.3 per cent of the vote.

A telephone poll of voters for RTL television showed that support for the SPD rose by two points to 41 per cent after the vote while Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) fell by one point to 34 per cent.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, a former chairman of the SPD, said he hoped Mr. Schaarling would be able to drive Mr. Kohl from power in the 1994 elections just as he chased the chancellor's party from office in his own home state of 30-state federation.

Journalists in the city were in possession of the results, showing clearly who won, but were barred from publishing them by a military decree threatening prison for offenders.

The outgoing president, General Ibrahim Babangida, is due to end a decade of military rule when he hands powers to his elected successor August 27.

Mr. Babangida met his service and security chiefs Monday at the Abuja presidency, officials said.

Mr. Tofa, 45, carried eastern Abia State and the central Kogi for his right-of-centre National Republican Convention (NRC).

Anyone who can drive Helmut Kohl's party into opposition in his own state has to be

taken seriously," he told Sat. Television Monday.

Mr. Kohl also comes from RhineLand-Palatinate, a medium-sized state wedged between the Rhine and the French border.

Johannes Rau, who took over as acting head of the party last month after former chairman Bjoern Engholm quit over a political scandal in his home state, was especially pleased that 56 per cent of the SPD's 870,000 members turned out to vote.

"I would never have dreamed we would get such a turnout," said Mr. Rau, whose party feared it might mobilise only 15 or 20 per cent of its members for the unprecedented vote.

Mr. Schaarling clearly beat his main rival, Lower Saxony Premier Gerhard Schröder, by 40.3 per cent to 33.2. Bonn Parliament Deputy Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, favourite of women and leftists in the party, won 26.5 per cent.

An extraordinary SPD congress must formally elect Mr. Schaarling party chairman, a step now considered a formality by

N. Korea virtually rejects Seoul's meeting proposal

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — North Korea Monday virtually rejected South Korea's proposal for a border meeting between the two sides Tuesday to discuss nuclear and other issues.

The communist North had proposed last week that the two sides meet Tuesday at the border village of Panmunjom, but apparently was objecting again to the South's desire to put the North's nuclear programme on the agenda.

It said in a telephone message Monday that it would respond to the latest South Korean proposal later, a stand the North commonly takes to reject a Southern proposal.

"It's unlikely that the meeting would be held on Tuesday," said an information ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Because of a shot-age of rescue boats, thousands of people were unable to escape to drier areas and were forced to take shelter on rooftops, waiting in the pouring rain for rescuers.

Nine people died over the weekend when a relief boat capsized in the Manu River. Five children fell from rooftops and died, the daily said. Another four people drowned while trying to swim to safety.

Floods are an annual feature in Bangladesh, a low-lying delta nation of 111 million people. In 1988, floods killed 1,400 people.

ing nuclear arms deepened after it announced in March that it was dropping out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The North reversed that decision Friday, a day before it was to take effect, after high-level talks with the United States.

"I value positively your decision not to leave the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-Sung said in a telephone message Monday to his Northern counterpart, Kang Song San.

"The nuclear issue is a grave matter that has direct bearing on the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula... and must be speedily resolved," Mr. Hwang said.

But Mr. Hwang said "there would be no issues that could not be resolved if the two sides would frankly and earnestly consult."

North Korea insists that the proposed border talks take up only an exchange of special convoys who would prepare for the first ever inter-Korea summit.

The top leaders of the rival Koreas have expressed willingness to hold a summit but have never met.

The Koreas were divided into the communist North and the capitalist South in 1945. They fought a bloody war in 1950-53.

<p

Sports

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1993 9

Prost wins Canadian Grand Prix

MONTREAL (AP) — The advantage wasn't as big, but the result was just the same — a victory for Alain Prost in Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix.

Prost, who smashed the track qualifying record in winning his seventh consecutive pole position, lost the lead to Williams-Renault teammate Damon Hill at the start and didn't regain it until the sixth lap.

The Frenchman, who extended his Formula One victory record to 48, pulled away and led the rest of the 69-lap race at Circuit Gilles Villeneuve, gaining his first Canadian win.

"I did a good start, but Damon did a very good start," Prost said after taking the series point lead back from bitter rival Ayrton Senna of Brazil, who came into the race with a five-point advantage.

Ayrton Senna, who started eighth, was fourth by the end of the first lap, up to third on the second trip around the 2.753-mile (4.430-kilometre) track, and took second when Hill made a stop for tires on lap 30.

The Brazilian's McLaren-Ford couldn't make a dent in Prost's big lead and was being chased hard by the Benetton-Ford of Michael Schumacher when his engine quit seven laps from the end.

"I was lucky to go through," said Schumacher, who was the Canadian runner-up for the second straight year. "We did not touch, but I think there was not much space between me and the wall."

"The car suddenly started cutting out," Senna said. "And I was so concerned about it that I didn't see Schumacher coming on the outside. I'm sorry it was so close."

Schumacher was fortunate to be as close to Senna after experiencing problems at the start.

"I had trouble with my traction control," he said. "I couldn't get any wheel spin and nearly killed the engine twice. I fell back to about 11th. To come back to second from this position is like a victory."

Gerhard Berger of Austria, the 1992 Canadian winner, finished



Alain Prost behind the wheel of his Williams Renault (AFP photo)

fourth in a Ferrari, a lap behind, followed by Martin Brundle of England in a Ligier-Renault. Earning the final point for sixth was Karl Wendlinger of Austria.

World Drivers' Championship Standings (after 7 rounds):

1. Alain Prost (France)	42
2. Ayrton Senna (Brazil)	22
3. Damon Hill (Britain)	20
4. Michael Schumacher (Germany)	7
5. Martin Brundle (Britain)	6
6. Equal. Mark Blundell (Britain)	6
6. Equal. Johanna Herbert (Britain)	6
8 Equal. Riccardo Patrese (Italy)	5
8 Equal. Christian Fittipaldi (Brazil)	5
8 Equal. Gerhard Berger (Austria)	5
12. Jean Alesi (France)	4

Constructors' Championship

1. Williams	44
2. McLaren	25
3. Benetton	13
4. Ligier	9
5. Ferrari	7
6. Equal. Lotus	7
6. Equal. Minardi	7
8. Sauber	6
9. Larrousse	2

World Cup preliminaries

Iraq Stun Jordan 4-0

By Aileen Bansayan
special to the Jordan Times

IRAQ MONDAY stunned Jordan 4-0 to take a comfortable 9 point lead in the Asian Group A qualifying matches for the 1994 World Cup.

The big win which comes in the second leg of the group's qualifiers, consolidated Iraq's grip atop the group, which also includes Yemen, China, and Pakistan.

Iraq's third goal came in the 14th minute of the match, as they continued to dictate the pace of the match while Jordanian players seemed helpless and had their only real chance blocked by Iraqi goalie Imad Hashem in the 31st minute.

Iraq's fourth goal came in the 30th minute of the match, as they continued to dictate the pace of the match while Jordanian players seemed helpless and had their only real chance blocked by Iraqi goalie Imad Hashem in the 31st minute.

At least four scoring attempts

by Iraqi players were aborted by Jordan's goalie Mohammad Abu Daoud as the first half ended 3-0.

Iraq captain Ahmad Radi scored the fourth goal of the match when he netted a powerful shot after goalie Abu Daoud was out blocking a previous attempt by Iraq.

The Jordanian team, who were playing with the basic lineup of players after recovering from injury or serving suspension repeatedly tried to score a face-saving goal but Nart Yadjaj, Aref Hussein and Jamal Abu Abed seemed to be playing their worst match of the tournament.

A fifth Iraqi goal was ruled offside by the referee ending the match with a convincing win for Iraq.

China is now in second place after a 3-0 win over Pakistan. Yemen were to face Pakistan in Monday's late match.

Standings after Monday's 1st match

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Iraq	5	4	1	—	20	2	9
China	5	3	—	2	11	2	6
Yemen	5	2	2	1	9	9	6
Jordan	6	1	3	2	6	11	5
Pakistan	5	—	—	5	2	24	0

NBA finals

Suns defeat Bulls in triple overtime

CHICAGO (AP) — The Phoenix Suns, with Charles Barkley's right elbow all but tied behind his back, Sunday night reversed a 1976 triple-overtime defeat and returned to contention in the NBA finals.

The Suns, who lost that 1976 game to the Boston Celtics, battled back from long odds to hand the Chicago Bulls their first playoff loss at home this season — 129-121 in three extra periods.

"If we didn't win tonight, we could have kissed the next game goodbye," Suns coach Paul Westphal said.

Barkley was hampered by a swollen elbow that was heavily bandaged and had to be drained just before the game. But he still managed 24 points and 19 rebounds.

"I can't use pain as an excuse," Barkley said. "I can't explain how I feel right now."

And unlike their embarrassing losses at home in the first two games, the Suns gave Barkley plenty of support in the victory that left the Bulls with a 2-1 lead in the best-of-7 series. Game 4 is Wednesday night in Chicago.

Kevin Johnson bounced back from an abysmal opening two games to score 25 points in 62 minutes, a finals record.

"I wanted to do whatever I could to make our team win," he said.

Dan Majerle, who set a finals record with six 3-pointers, finished with 28 points and Richard Dumas had 17.

Michael Jordan scored 44 points for the Bulls, who took only nine free throws in the 63-minute game. Scottie Pippen scored 26 points for Chicago, still two victories away from its third consecutive title.

Majerle's sixth 3-pointer with 3:03 left in the third overtime gave the Suns their first lead since the fourth quarter, 119-118, and Barkley followed with a breakaway dunk with 2:39 left.

Barkley then stole a pass under the Bulls basket from Stacey King and scored again with 1:43 left, and the Suns outscored the Bulls 15-7 in the climactic third overtime.

The only other three-overtime game in the finals was June 4, 1976, when Phoenix lost to Boston 128-126 and went on to lose the series 4-2.

Scott Williams' only points and a basket by Jordan gave Chicago a 111-107 edge with 2:03 left in the second overtime before Majerle followed his own miss for the Suns' third basket in 14 minutes.

Jordan hit his second straight for a 113-109 lead with 1:18 remaining, then exchanged free throws with Barkley for a 114-110 edge with 40 seconds to go. But a basket by Barkley and an outside shot by Majerle with 3.2 seconds left meant a third OT.

The game was 103-103 from 1:33 of regulation until 3:31 remained in the first overtime, when Pippen hit a jumper. Phoenix tied the score on two free throws by Barkley with 1:43 left in overtime.

Johnson, limited to a total of 15 points and eight assists with nine turnovers in the first two games, came out strong in the fourth quarter, scoring seven points in the first 3:31, helping Phoenix to a 94-88 lead with 8:29 left.

Then Danny Ainge hit two free throws and a 3-pointer, giving the Suns a 99-88 advantage 52 seconds later.

The Bulls, who missed 10 of their first 11 shots in the period, then got consecutive baskets from Horace Grant, Armstrong and Jordan to pull to 101-96 with 4:03 left.

A dunk by Pippen and Grant's tip-in made it 101-100 with 2:46 left, but Barkley snapped the 10-0 run with a reverse layup 21 seconds later.

Grant tied the score 103-103 with a dunk and free throw at 1:33, then neither team scored on four possessions apiece, forcing the overtime.

Jordan Times
Tel. 667171

NOTEBOOK FOR SALE
COMPUTER : Vanda 486 sx Notebook,
4MB RAM, Removable 60MB H.D., LCD,
VGA, Three months use, Excellent
condition at JD 1250 - Tel 641824

CHRISTMAS IN JUNE
SALE
30%
Until 30-6-93

DA JEWELLERS
Amra Hotel
6th Circle - Amman

U.S. Cup '93

U.S. loss still considered a win; Brazil, England tie 1-1

CHICAGO (AP) — When you come from soccer's third world, as the United States does, losing 4-3 to the World Cup champion is an amazing triumph.

When it comes four days after a 2-0 upset over England, the week can be considered a success.

"You have to know exactly against who you play, who you are," U.S. coach Bora Milutinovic said Sunday after the Americans completed their portion of the U.S. Cup '93 tournament with the loss to Germany.

In Sunday's other game, it was England, 1, Brazil 1.

Germany took a 4-1 lead and totally dominated the game, outshooting the United States 28-7.

But the German defense got sloppy, allowing counterattacks that led to two goals by Thomas Dooley and one by Ernie Stewart.

"We're going to need another 30, 40 years to be at that level," midfielder Tab Ramos said.

Germany, which tied Brazil 3-3

Thursday, hadn't given up three goals in consecutive games since the 1982 World Cup. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge against Chile 11 years ago and Jürgen Klinsmann scored his third goal of the tournament.

"In the last 20 minutes of competition, the U.S. showed itself fully capable of taking those chances to come forward," Germany coach Berti Vogts said. "It showed its team to be reckoned with at any time."

The Americans are just 2-6-9 this year, but the record doesn't really indicate much. Because most of the starters play for European clubs, Milutinovic has had a full roster just five times in 51 games; a 3-1 victory over Ireland, a 1-0 victory over Portugal, a 1-1 tie against Italy and this week's games against England and Germany.

Life with U.S. soccer these days also means that no player who scored in Sunday's game was born in the United States. Dooley has lived his entire life in Germany and gained dual citizenship

given soccer officials a chance to gloat at critics who sneered at the awarding of the World Cup finals to the United States.

"I think we're more than pleased," said U.S. Cup Chairman and World Cup Vice President Sunil Gulati. "Average attendance is going to be at least 45,000. That's beyond our expectations."

Sunday's games in Chicago, between the United States and Germany, and in Washington, between England and Brazil, drew 53,549 and 54,118, respectively.

The England-Brazil game was a sellout, which drew the largest crowd ever to see a soccer game in the nation's capital.

The finale of the U.S. Cup, a four-team, six-game exhibition tournament serving as a test event for the World Cup, will be played in the Pontiac, Mich., Silverdome next Saturday between England and Germany.

The final of Brazil J: At Washington, the English restored some pride after its loss to the Americans; David Platt, hobbled by a sore ankle from last week's Italian League games put a header off the inside of the right goalpost for the tie.

The goal, Platt's 19th for England, came only three minutes after he entered the game as a replacement for David Batty at the start of the second half.

"It's an important result for us, not just as players, but as for Juventus of Turin in Italy."

With 13 minutes left, Marcio Santos knocked in a header to tie it for Brazil, which finished 1-0-2.

"Nowhere have the tickets sold out so fast for a World Cup."

Tognoni referred to the public sale of World Cup tickets, which began Saturday in Washington and Chicago and Sunday in the seven other venues being used for the quadrennial championship.

STANDINGS

Team	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	3	1	2	0	6	4	4
Germany	2	1	1	0	7	6	3
United States	3	1	0	2	5	6	2
England	2	0	1	1	1	3	1

Israeli, Arab doctors accuse police of constant torture

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel systematically tortures thousands of Palestinian detainees every year in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to extract confessions, human rights activists said at a conference Monday.

They described the "slaughterhouse," the interrogation wing of the Gaza City lockup, where hooded and cuffed prisoners are beaten, forced into painful positions or locked for days at a time in closet-size cells reeking of urine. Others are held in the "refrigerator," a tiny cell blasted with icy air.

"If you have to build a structure such as the refrigerator, it means that torture is systematic," said Neve Gordon, head of the Association of Israeli-Palestinian Physicians for Human Rights. It sponsored the two-day international conference.

Between one-fourth to half the approximately 10,000 Palestinian detainees who pass through the military detention system every year are tortured to extract confessions, Mr. Gordon estimated.

The interrogations are carried out by the Shin Bet, the secret agency in charge of internal security. The Shin Bet has been a key tool in fighting the nearly six-year Palestinian uprising against occupation by running a network of informers and interrogating Palestinians suspected of anti-Israeli violence.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's spokesman, Gad Ben-Ari, on Monday denied allegations of torture. "No torture

takes place during interrogations or investigations," he said. "There are clear instructions by the ministry of justice and others."

The ministry has said previously that Israeli interrogators are permitted to use "moderate physical and psychological pressure," and the do's and don'ts are listed in a secret pamphlet.

In April, the rules were tightened. Interrogators are not supposed to expose suspects to extreme heat or cold or deprive them of water, food or toilet facilities, the justice ministry said at the time. It was the first time an official statement implied there is a basis to complaints by human rights campaigners.

Liberal lawmakers want to submit legislation this week that would make torture illegal, but the proposal has little chance of passing because of opposition from Mr. Rabin's ruling Labour Party.

Justice Minister David Libai said Monday he opposed the bill as too broad because it would even outlaw psychological pressure. He said he would look into the need for the government to submit its own bill.

Organised brought both former victims and testimonies from prisoners still in jail to tell their bitter experiences.

Yousef Farhat, 28, from Nusirat refugee camp in Gaza, said after his arrest last January he was held under a blast of cold air for 10 to 15 hours per day and was

ultimately hospitalised.

Dr. Gordon showed a diagram of Gaza's "slaughterhouse," based on descriptions by former inmates. Located on the second floor of the prison building, it has 15 interrogation rooms, six cells for solitary confinement, three "refrigerator" cells. The middle is a corridor known as the "bus" where inmates sit hooded and handcuffed on extremely low chairs.

Dr. Gordon said he was especially troubled that thousands of Israeli doctors, soldiers, guards and others all helped perpetuate the system.

Torture is not an issue that makes many waves in Israel. Many Israelis get defensive about such allegations and feel that Shin Bet has licence to use rough means to prevent violence.

Attorney Felicia Langer, who represented hundreds of Palestinian detainees, said mistreatment of detainees and torture began shortly after Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mrs. Langer, noting during the conference that her family died in the holocaust, said the lesson that should have been drawn from that was never to torture.

"We have come to such a terrible loss of our soul, of our moral standards that we are cultivating a second generation of torturers," said Mrs. Langer, 63, who quit her legal work after 23 years in 1990 because she opposed the entire system.

Israel bids to block N. Korean missiles to Iran

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Monday he wanted to visit North Korea to dissuade it from selling missiles to Iran and officials said there had been secret contacts despite a lack of formal ties.

Ministry officials said Mr. Peres would seek U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's support for such a mission when they met in Austria Monday. They said Mr. Peres received an invitation from North Korea but had no firm travel plans.

"I do not need a visa from the Americans to go to North Korea but the Americans are negotiating with the North Koreans," Mr. Peres told Israel Radio before leaving for a U.N. conference on human rights in Vienna.

North Korea on Friday suspended its withdrawal from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to allow talks to continue with Washington over its refusal to permit inspection of military sites suspected of housing atomic weapons.

Mr. Peres said he hoped to block sales to Iran of ballistic missiles that could reach Israel.

"Yes," he said when asked if that would be his mission. "The two main loopholes that remain for (acquiring) missiles and non-conventional weapons are North Korea and China."

Mr. Peres visited China last month. He said Beijing promised to end missile sales to Iran and Syria.

"I feel sure the Chinese leaders want to appear as moderates and will not sell ballistic missiles to Damascus and Tehran," Mr. Peres said.

According to the Davar newspaper, the Israeli secret service tipped off Tokyo and Washington two weeks ago that North Korea was about to test launch a new ballistic missile.

"The Iranians could easily hit Israeli territory with such a long-range missile," Davar said. Iraq fired 39 Scud missiles at Israel during the 1991 Gulf war.

Israel recently, successfully test-fired an anti-missile missile with U.S. financing.

Israeli officials said there were secret contacts with North Korea which they called "initial feelings."

"We are not indifferent to weapons supplies by North Korea to regimes like Iran," ministry spokesman Rafi Gamzou said.

Israeli officials would not confirm or deny the Davar report that Israeli intelligence had informed Japan and the United States that North Korea test-fired a missile in late May with a range of about 1,000 kilometres.

The missiles are believed designed to carry chemical or nuclear warheads.

Japan and the United States suspect the nuclear component may be near completion, which is why Washington has held talks with North Korea at the United Nations.

Ciller to form Turkish cabinet

ANKARA (Agencies) — Turkish President Suleyman Demirel asked Tansu Ciller to form a new government Monday, giving this secular but Muslim country its first women prime minister.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Demirel had made the request at a meeting with Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller, a U.S.-educated former economics professor, was elected leader of the centre-right True Path Party (DYP), Turkey's biggest, at an emergency party congress Sunday.

"We have joined hands and changed Turkey's history," she told exuberant party delegates in her victory speech.

Mr. Demirel stood down as DYP leader and quit the job of prime minister last month to succeed the late Turgut Ozal as president.

Newspapers Monday quoted Ms. Ciller, 47, as saying she would seek to maintain the DYP's 19-month-old ruling coalition with the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP), whose leader Erdal Inonu is acting prime minister.

"We have a good coalition and we will continue with it...but there are certain things we have to talk about," she said.

Mr. Inonu offered Mr. Demirel the government's resignation Monday, but was asked to stay in office temporarily.

"We are continuing in office until the new cabinet is formed," Mr. Inonu told reporters at the presidential palace.

He refused to say if he would serve in a new coalition under Ms. Ciller or whether the SHP, whose parliamentary strength has shrunk, would be able to keep the same number of cabinet seats.

SHP Deputy Secretary-General Riza Yilmaz told Hurriyet newspaper that his party would demand that the balance of the cabinet and the original policy plan agreed by the two coalition parties should remain unchanged in any new administration.

Ms. Ciller confounded Turkish pundits by riding a mood of change at the DYP congress to rout two Demirel loyalists — Interior Minister Ismet Sezgin and Education Minister Koksal Toptan.

She was state minister for the economy in the DYP-SHP coalition government until she resigned last week.

The two main issues facing Ms. Ciller are rampant inflation and Kurdish separation.

Ms. Ciller is no novice to the country's economic crisis.

As secretary of state for the economy, a position she held for 18 months until she joined the race to head the DYP, she had pledged to drastically reduce the country's inflation rate of 60 to 70 per cent a year, a promise she failed to fulfill.

Ms. Ciller, the first woman premier in the 70-year history of the Turkish republic, will also have to tackle the privatisation of state-controlled



Tansu Ciller

companies which have become a heavy burden on the economy with a loss of \$1.5 billion a year.

Kurdish separatists, who have been leading a rebellion since 1984 in the mainly Kurdish southeastern part of the country, are also waiting to see how Ms. Ciller and her new government deal with their demands.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that